

40898 to 40903—Continued. (Quoted notes by Mr. F. N. Meyer.)

40900. AMYGDALUS PERSICA L. Amygdalaceæ. **Peach.**
(*Prunus persica* Stokes.)

“(No. 2300a. Peking, China, May 19, 1915.) A small-seeded variety of peach, said to be grown in the Western Hills near Peking. To be tested as a stock and experimented with in localities north of the peach belt proper. May possibly be a very hardy sort. Purchased in the Peking market.”

40901 and 40902. VIGNA SESQUIPEDALIS (L.) Fruwirth. Fabaceæ.
(*Dolichos sesquipedalis* L.) **Asparagus bean.**

40901. “(No. 2301a. Peking, China, May 18, 1915.) A variety of yard-long bean, said to be unusually elongated; much used as a garden vegetable either fresh, dried, salted, or pickled. Needs support and a rich, yet light, soil to give maximum returns. Chinese name *Ch'ang ch'ing chiang tou* or *Shih pa tou*, meaning ‘Long green yard bean’ or ‘Eighteen-in-a-pod bean.’”

40902. “(No. 2302a. Peking, China, May 18, 1915.) A variety of yard-long bean, said to be rather short and more prolific than the preceding number. [S. P. I. No. 40901.] Used in similar ways. Chinese name *Tuan ch'ing chiang tou*, meaning ‘Short green yard bean.’”

40903. DOLICHOS LABLAB L. Fabaceæ. **Hyacinth bean.**

“(No. 2303a. Peking, China, May 10, 1915.) A brown-seeded variety of hyacinth bean, much used by the Chinese as a vegetable, preferably sliced green and only slightly cooked. These hyacinth beans are much grown as a home vegetable along fences of kaoliang stems and even in between maize. They are also quite decorative. Chinese name *Ch'ing pien tou*, meaning ‘Green flat bean.’”

40904. RUBUS CANADENSIS L. Rosaceæ. **Blackberry.**

From West Virginia. Collected by Mr. A. B. Brooks, forester, West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Morgantown. Received July 9, 1915.

“Collected on the northern end of Back Fork Mountain, in Randolph County, at an altitude of a little over 3,500 feet. I searched on Point Mountain where Dr. Millspaugh reports finding this species, but found none that seemed to me typical. I wish to state that my observations on this trip tend to strengthen what I have believed for some time, namely, that this species varies greatly as to some of its characters, due to conditions under which it grows. For example, I found to-day hundreds of acres overgrown with this blackberry, some of the plants growing in rich north exposures and in shady places, while others grow on open sunny flats and southern exposures and on poor ground. Invariably the plants growing in the rich soil and in the shade are found to be unarmed for the most part and very tall and thrifty, of course, while those in the sunny, poor soil are found to be stunted and with a rather good supply of prickles (these I have been calling *Rubus canadensis*). So when I go to look for *R. millspaughii* I am somewhat at a loss. The specimens sent grew in a shady place.” (Brooks.)

Collected as *Rubus millspaughii*, now recognized as a synonym of *R. canadensis*.